

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION

I.A. No. 6 OF 2014

IN

WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 829 OF 2013IN THE MATTER OF:

MR. S.G. VARNBATKERE & ANR.

PETITIONERS

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS

RESPONDENTS

AND IN THE MATTER OF:

SHRI SOMASEKHAR V.K
 S/o. Late Shri V.R. Kapali
 R/o. RMV Clusters, Phase- II,
 Block -3, Flat No. 102-103,
 RMV 2nd Stage, Devinagar
 Lottegollahalli,
 Bangaluru-560094
 Karnataka

APPLICANT

PAPER BOOK

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ITEM NO.5+56

Court No.5

SECTION PIL

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A

RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO(s). 494 OF 2012

JUSTICE K.S.PUTTASWAMY(RETD)& ANR

Petitioner(s)

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

Respondent(s)

(With appln(s) for stay)

WITH T.P.(C) NO. 47-48 of 2013

(With appln(s) for stay and office report)

(Appln. for deletion of the name of petitioner no. 1)

T.P.(C) NO. 476 of 2013

(With appln(s) for stay and office report)

W.P.(C) No. 829 of 2013

(With appln(s) for interim relief and office report)

Date: 23/09/2013 These Petitions were called on for hearing today.

CORAM :

HON'BLE DR. JUSTICE B.S. CHAUHAN

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S.A. BOBDE

For Petitioner(s)

Mr. Anil B. Divan, Sr. Adv.
Mr. Ankit Goel, Adv.
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Mr. Shyam Divan, Sr. Adv.
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Ms. Meenakshi Chauhan, Adv.
Mr. Varun Singh, Adv.
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APPLICANT

AN APPLICATION FOR IMPLEADMENT UNDER ORDER 1 RULE
10 OF THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, 1908 READ WITH
ORDER XLVII OF SUPREME COURT RULES, 1966

To

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India and His
Companion Judges of the Supreme Court of India

The application of the applicant
above named

1. By this application, the applicant seeks to implead himself as respondents in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 829 of 2013. The applicant herein is a necessary and proper party since the basic human rights much less, fundamental rights as guaranteed by the Constitution of India to every citizen of our country including the applicant herein has been adversely and prejudicially affected by the action of the

respondent Union of India, Planning Commission as well as the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI). The applicant herein is also seeking certain directions as against the respondents abovementioned.

2. It is respectfully submitted that the applicant herein is seeking permission of this Hon'ble Court for impleadment as party respondent besides seeking direction restraining the Union of India, Planning Commission as well as the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) from issuing UIDAI Nos., which is also called as "Aadhaar Card" by an executive order dated 28.01.2009.
3. The Applicant herein is the founder, Managing Trustee of Grahak Shakti – a non-profit, non-political and voluntary consumer organization, which has completed 3 decades. Grahak Shakti is represented in the Central, State & District Consumer Protection Council, State level Consumer Advisory Committee of Oil Companies for over 4 yrs, Member of the Central Health Task Force, Co-Chairperson of BMTC Consumer Advisory and facilitation Committee, Member of Commuters Comfort Task Force, State level advisory committee for Prevention of food adulteration Act, Treasurer of Electricity Consumer Network (ECON) Passport Coordination Committee, Zonal/Divisional Railway users Consultative Committee of South Western Railway Corporate member for 3 terms, All India Social welfare board, Advisory committee member of Voluntary Health Association of Karnataka. Grahak Shakti had the exclusive privilege of being Conciliators (Judges) in the State Consumer Protection Commission organized Lok Adalat, in which 4 members of the organization participated along with the Presidents of Bangalore Urban Consumer Forums.

- 3.1 The applicant is also, the Chief Promoter & Patron of "Coordinated action of Consumer & Voluntary Organisation of Karnataka (A network of all NGO's) One of the co-promoters of Citizen Action forum for Greater Bengaluru and also KRIA Katte-The right to information forum. Professionally, the applicant is a Corporate Executive with 29 yrs experience including 16 yrs with TATA's and till recently he was the President (CEO-of 2Verticals-Exhibition & Card Divisions) of a Media Entertainment Company. Besides the above, the applicant is a triple graduate with a qualification in Law (LLB), Post Graduate diploma in Foreign Trade Management and Diploma in Journalism from Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan-Bangalore He has also completed the Master of Business Laws from the National Law School. He is also an accredited journalist of Karnataka and also a Special Correspondent of a Monthly "Spade A Spade". He is also the chief advisor of a fortnightly "Tax payer's voice" and Principal advisor to another Consumer Monthly in Kannada "Balekedarara Hitharakshana Patrike" brought out by a rural consumer organization besides being on the editorial board of Animal Rights newsletter.

A true copy of the Profile of the applicant is annexed herewith and marked as ANNEXURE-A/1. (At Pages 25 to 27).

4. The applicant craves leave of this Hon'ble Court to refer and rely to the facts stated in the aforesaid Writ Petition as part and parcel of the present application for implement and directions and therefore are not repeated for the sake of brevity.
5. That the relevant facts leading unto the present application, in brief, are as follows:

- 5.1 By an interim order dated 23.09.2013, this Hon'ble Court directed that "It is respectfully submitted that this Hon'ble Court, in its order dated 23 Sep. 2013 was pleased to direct that "In the meanwhile, no person should suffer for not getting Aadhaar Card in spite of the fact that some authority had issued a circular making it mandatory and when any person applies voluntarily, it may be checked whether that person is entitled for it under law and it should be given to any illegal immigrant."
- 5.2 By subsequent interim order dated 26.11.2013; this Hon'ble Court further directed that "After hearing the matter at length, we are of the view that all the States and Union Territories have to be impleaded as respondents to give effective directions. In view thereof notice be issued to all the States and Union Territories through standing counsel."
- 5.3 It is submitted that public sectors namely, Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) have also intervened in the aforesaid proceedings besides other applicants claiming advantages of the aforementioned UID scheme.
- 5.4 The applicant humbly and respectfully submits that he was not a party to the above proceedings and therefore had no opportunity to present his version as a citizen of this Country in order to protect his as well as other citizen's fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India, which has been attempted to be taken away by the acts or omissions to act on the part of respondents above named. Besides the above, the applicant herein seeks to demonstrate the illegality being committed by the respondents above named in the name of the UID Scheme, which is nothing but a huge waste of time in as much as public money, particularly when the said

scheme is in complete absence of any valid test, verification or evaluation, which among others has and is further putting a huge burden on the public exchequer.

- 5.5 The applicant respectfully submits that one of the benefits of the aforementioned UID Scheme attempted to be showcased by the respondents above named in the aforementioned proceedings is to check pilferage in the public distribution system and prevent leakages. The applicant humbly submits that the aforesaid attempt is completely misconceived and misplaced, particularly when the details as to how the same is to be tackled, the cost involved towards the same and feasibility of the said project etc. is blatantly missing for the reasons best known to the respondents herein.
- 5.6 The applicant submits that the attempt of the respondents herein to implement the UID Scheme in complete absence of any statutory provision/rule not only makes the same arbitrary, but also raises a serious question on the legality much less, constitutional validity of the same. It is therefore submitted and prayed that the aforesaid UID Scheme of the respondents herein requires comprehensive investigation / enquiry by a competent committee appointed by this Hon'ble Court, which may consist and include Consumer Organizations, Scientist etc. and which may be headed by a retired Judge of this Hon'ble Court besides regular monitoring being done by this Hon'ble Court. Further, the respondents be directed by this Hon'ble Court to submit an analysis of total financial implications towards the said schemes, which must be cost effected. It is further submitted that on the basis of the claim of the respondents herein that the UID Scheme is optional and not mandatory, this Hon'ble Court may grant liberty to the person(s) to withdraw from the said

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UID Scheme, any time after the said person(s) opted for the same under the genuine fear of being deprived of any eligibility or services and further the respondents herein shall ensure destruction of all data provided by the person(s) and necessary evidence shall be provided to the said person(s) to his satisfaction.

5.7 That the true intention of UIDAI to develop various other applications of UID is revealed by Nielson 360 as to how Consumer data will be significantly shared to determine the choice and thereby tune their business is at reveal. Perusal of the same carefully brings the true idea or concept infact to let FDI in retail into India. It is submitted that this is a significant concept, which is nothing but an assault on the rights of consumers to have a Choice that too without their consent. It is relevant to mention herein that in the USA, there are several incidents of protests having happened of tracking Consumers in Super Markets, Malls that led to protests and later withdrawal of the surveillance. Further, many department stores used RFID which was resisted by consumers. True copy of the report of Nielsenwire and others are annexed herewith and marked as Annexure-A/2. 28-35.

6. False Claims of UIDAI

6.1 The UID project in India provides a unique identity to every resident of India which will be the foundation for better delivery of public services and targeted subsidies.

6.2 The UID project is a pro-poor initiative that would provide identity to the marginalized section of the population. It is a weapon for ensuring effective and efficient delivery of various social welfare schemes to those who were deprived from accessing these benefits due to lack of identity – a powerful means to bring in better access for the poor.

It is to be noted that only 'Citizens' and not 'Residents' are entitled to the subsidised schemes of the Government.

6.3 The UID scheme would help in cleaning the PDS by eliminating the Bogus (ration cards belonging to fictitious families) and Shadow (genuine ration cards used by someone else) ration cards in the system. It would resolve the problems relating to PDS leakages would become more difficult to hide.

It is relevant to mention herein that Public Distribution System (PDS) is a federal subject and therefore, is administered purely by the States. Each State has its own yardstick to determine poverty under BPL-AAY schemes, varies drastically. Further, it is not identity that really matters in all these cases but criteria for eligibility that plays a crucial role.

7. Preliminary Submissions:

- 7.1 The applicant submits that for PDS the Central Government has issued strict guidelines to constitute various 'Vigilance Committees' besides Model Citizen's Charter. The Central Government also monitors the same through a 9-point plan of action seeking reports from each state. In view of the above, it is therefore respectfully submitted that if these are strictly adhered to then the leakages of subsidies (as claimed to be eradicated by the UID Scheme) would automatically become negligible or even can get eliminated and therefore in such a situation, the requirement of UID Scheme not only becomes baseless but also raises a serious questions on the hidden agenda best known to the respondents herein.
- 7.2 It is relevant to mention herein that most of the States have already computerised the transactions and are able to introduce systems without the use of UID viz. in Chattisgarh State, the PDS is working well and has become a model for every other State to emulate, which negates the theory on the said UID Scheme of the respondents herein.
- 7.3 The applicant submits that it is a settled position of law that mere schemes without any implementation are of no use. Besides the above, the Government has already and will be further spending huge amount of money on providing infrastructure, additional manpower and also training to the fair price shops to adopt the new technology suggested by UID Scheme, which is unwarranted.
- 7.4 The applicant submits that the respondents herein have not neither made any feasibility study nor investigated on any various aspects of welfare schemes to know how welfare funds are siphoned viz. real reason for pilferage, not reaching the beneficiary is due to identity or

otherwise., and various Socio economic problems that needs deeper analysis and understanding. Merely than proposing an allegedly "super technological" solution like UID Scheme, which merely complicates the issues then resolve them. If other nations have not used such technology for these social purposes it is not because they lack expertise, but because they know that technology is not the solution for these social ills. In fact, UIDAI is using foreign hardware and software technologies. The complex proposition of UID Scheme will only confuse the illiterate masses and may even push them to much more penury and distress in the humble submission of the applicant herein.

7.5 It is submitted that unfortunately, the issue of large scale diversion of food grains is also outside the ambit of the UID Scheme, since it deals only with individuals that too largely covered under the scheme. If at all a miniscule population is left out, there are simpler methods to bridge the gap rather than spending huge amount of money, which will only burden the public exchequer.

7.6 It is respectfully submitted that UID (Also branded as 'Aadhaar') neither has any utility nor will it serve any purpose in improving the present system much less, in no way would help the Government in plugging leakages of subsidies for the poor specially, in socio economic welfare schemes of the Government particularly, in a federal structure in our Country, where the structure is not uniform and States are allowed their own discretion to determine eligibility.

8. Brief Outline of the Issues Involved and Submissions:

8.1 Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS):

8.1A One of the avowed uses of UIDUID Scheme as stated by the respondents herein is to check the pilferage in the Public Distribution

System and prevent leakages. However, the detail of how this is going to be tackled is nowhere available or shown. However, neither the cost that would be involved is not made public nor the feasibility study of the project by the respondents herein nevertheless, the UID Scheme is simply mentioned.

8.1B Analysis of TPDS reveals several gaps in its implementation. These challenges pertain to the inaccurate identification of households, their income and a leaking delivery system that leaks well before the last mile. Expert studies have shown that PDS suffers from nearly 61% error of exclusion and 25% inclusion of beneficiaries, i.e. the misclassification of the poor as non-poor and vice versa. Another challenge is the leakage of food grains during transportation to the ration shop and from the ration shop itself into the open market.

8.1C Despite the existence of these challenges, several States have implemented reforms to address gaps in implementation. It is important to note that while the Centre plays a big role in implementing TPDS, States have flexibility to tailor TPDS according to their own priorities. This is demonstrated in States in different ways viz. State of Tamil Nadu implements a universal PDS that every household is entitled to subsidized food grains. States such as Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have implemented IT measures to streamline TPDS, through the digitization of ration cards, the use of GPS tracking of delivery, and the use of SMS based monitoring by citizens.

Table 1 (shown below) depicts the change in poverty since 1993, as estimated by the Planning Commission. According to the data, the percentage of the total rural and urban population that is poor has declined by 23.4 percentage points from 1993-94 to 2011-12. This implies that the number of poor households in the country eligible for assistance as BPL families would have come down. However,

the government did not reduce the estimated number of BPL households and continues to provide BPL allocations based on 1993-94 poverty estimates.

Table 1: National percentage poverty estimates (1993 - 2012)

Year	Rural	Urban	Total
1993 - 94	50.1	31.8	45.3
2004 - 05	41.8	25.7	37.2
2011 - 12	25.7	13.7	21.9

Sources: Review of Expert Group to Review the Methodology for Estimation of Poverty, Planning Commission, 2009; Press Note on Poverty Estimates, 2011 - 12, Planning Commission, 2013

8.2 Identification of Beneficiaries:

8.2A At the outset, it is respectfully submitted it is not the identity which really matter but the eligibility criteria plays a crucial role.

8.2B It is submitted that the studies have shown that targeting mechanisms such as TPDS are prone to large inclusion and exclusion errors. This implies that entitled beneficiaries are not getting food grains while those that are ineligible are getting undue benefits. It is relevant to mention herein that an expert group was set up in the year 2009 to advise the Ministry of Rural Development on the methodology for conducting the BPL census. It estimated that about 61% of the eligible population was excluded from the BPL list, while 25% of non-poor households were included in the BPL list.

Table 6 (shown below) categorises States according to varying levels of errors of exclusion (of BPL families).

It is once again relevant to mention herein that it is not identity that really matters in all these cases but criteria for eligibility that plays a crucial role. Even Parliamentary Standing Committee on NIA Bill 2010 headed by Sri Yashwant Sinha has concurred in its report to Parliament

Table 6: Categorisation of States according to high and low exclusion of BPL families from TPDS

Low exclusion (less than 20%)	Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu
High exclusion (more than 20%)	Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal

Source: "Performance Evaluation of Targeted Public Distribution System", Planning Commission, 2005.

8.2C Another indicator of inaccurate classification of beneficiaries is the existence of ghost cards in several states. 'Ghost cards' are cards made in the name of non-existent people. The existence of ghost cards indicates that grains are diverted from deserving households into the open market.

Table 2 (shown below) shows states grouped according to the level of leakage of grains due to the existence of ghost cards.

Table 2: Leakage through ghost cards

Moderate Leakage (less than 10%)	Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu
High Leakage (10% - 30%)	Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal
Very High Leakage (more than 30%)	Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh

Source: "Performance Evaluation of Targeted Public Distribution System", Planning Commission, 2005.

Therefore the humble submission of the applicant is that the Government is fully aware of issues that confront them and it is not 'Identity' that is a problem but large scale corruption, inefficiency in implementing schemes and also deliberate policy paralysis that is not even considered by UIDAI.

8.3 Technology based reforms of TPDS implemented by States:

8.3A At the outset, it may be mentioned that this Hon'ble Court appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Justice Wadhwa to look into reforms to the TPDS that have been implemented by various States. In its 2009 report, the Wadhwa Committee found that certain States had implemented computerization and other technology-based reforms to TPDS.

8.3B It may be further relevant to mention that the technology based reforms helped plug leakages of food grains during TPDS. The Committee found that the current manual recording of eligibility of

beneficiaries and transactions was prone to human errors and tampering. Furthermore, there was pilferage through the distribution network and no central monitoring system to ensure end-to-end delivery. The Committee observed that end-to-end computerization could curb large-scale diversion and help track the delivery of food grains from state depots to beneficiaries.

8.3C In view of the above, it is respectfully submitted that UID (Also branded as 'Aadhaar') neither has any utility nor will it serve any purpose in improving the present system much less, in no way would help the Government in plugging leakages of subsidies for the poor specially, in socio economic welfare schemes of the Government particularly, in a federal structure in our Country, where the structure is not uniform and States are allowed their own discretion to determine eligibility. It is further submitted that the above said contention also gets force from the fact that the Civil supplies department has already computerized all data of eligible Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Below Poverty Line (BPL) & Above Poverty Line (APL) ration card holders in Karnataka and several parts of the country.

8.3D It is further submitted that the Government of India with its vast knowledge, field experience and feedback has already introduced several mechanisms, which is in existence and can easily check or plug leakages systematically, if they are strictly and promptly adhered to and the instructions thereto are followed from time to time.

8.3E It is submitted that one of the instances is the Vigilance Committee, which is comprised of public figures, elected representative, consumer organisations, who are in the same locality or jurisdiction. The Vigilance Committee tapers from Fair Price shop upto the State

Level and hence the monitoring structure is well established. Apart from the above, separate guidelines are also issued on the role, responsibility of such vigilance committees from time to time. Further, for purpose of more transparency, a Model Citizen Charter has also been defined which clearly informs the beneficiary of the eligibility and other details. Besides the above, Union Government has also specified a mechanism of follow up through a 9 point programme in order to monitor the working.

8.3F However, inspite of this, there are leakages from the godowns, where the stocks of food grains do not reach the fair price shops and are moved to flour mills illicitly through organized agents in connivance with the officials of the department. This has also been revealed by sting operations by the media. In order to check this, the Government has also taken adequate steps to incorporate GPRS mapping of the movement of the vehicles from respective godowns to the respective fair price shops. It may be relevant to mention that the funds are also earmarked for this programme by Central Government.

8.3G It is therefore respectfully submitted that all these are steps contemplated even before this UID was introduced and hence if these are religiously followed and enforced, the pilferage of subsidies can be tackled to a great extent.

8.4 Examples:

8.4A At the outset, it is mentioned that the Civil supplies department has already computerized all data of eligible Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), Below Poverty Line (BPL) & Above Poverty Line (APL) ration card holders in Karnataka and several parts of the country.

8.4B The criteria for AAY, BPL and APL are determined and fixed by the Government and based on this, the data is collected. It is therefore

submitted that UID can play no part in this and is purely a prerogative of an elected Government. It is also not a onetime decision and will go on varying depending on the policy or the decision of elected Governments. Discretion on the disbursements also rests with the Government and hence these are factors that are very important to check leakages, pilferage.

8.4C It is also appropriate to mention here that the State Karnataka is outsourcing the entire operations of collecting data to a Company Viz: Comet COMAT Technologies by visiting families door to door was unsuccessful and became a scam. It is further mentioned that consequently, the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG-Karnataka) has even reported that Rs 55 Crores that was given to them should be recovered from them as they failed miserably in their attempt to fulfill the obligations of the contract and did not hand over the data to the civil supplies department. To the shock and surprise, now the same Company has been given a contract for UID Scheme, which is already enunciated in our averments.

8.4D Each Fair Price Shop (FPS) also mentioned as Ration shops have restricted number of card holders to cater in the vicinity (Maximum of 250-300 members) roughly 100 families. So the Fair Price shop owner is familiar with the eligible persons. Further each such Ration shop is mandated to display the stocks and also members of the vigilance committees within their jurisdiction for any discrepancies.

8.4E Further, based on the criteria and also defined parameters, applications are collected by the Food, Civil Supplies Department (Also known as the Public distribution department in some States). Thereafter, the applications are assigned for strict verification to an Inspector of the department, who also visits the premises of the applicant and checks the veracity of their statements and only after

they satisfy the prescribed limits or criteria, recommendation are made for the issuance of the card.

8.4F In the era of computerization, further tightening and controls are established online at each stage including photographs / collection of biometrics etc. A lot of scope in issuing bogus cards or diluting the criteria can happen, if the concerned inspector doesn't follow the prescribed rules or criteria. There is no way that UID can help in these areas. However, this can easily be detected if the vigilance committees function as an active watchdog and review. Further, the Fair price shop owner gets his fixed allocation periodically based on the eligibility and number of card holders. Once again, the mandatory provisions prescribe display of boards in the shop on the allocation received, disburse and balance from time to time. However, if the entitlements are availed and are siphoned out by the person availing the quota, nothing can be done with or without UID (Aadhaar).

In spite of this there are leakages from the Godowns where stocks of food grains do not reach the fair price shops and are moved to flour mills illicitly through organized agents in connivance with the officials of the department. This has also been revealed by sting operations by the media. In order to check this Government has also taken adequate steps to incorporate GPRS mapping of the movement of the vehicles from respective Godowns to the respective fair price shops. Funds are also earmarked for this programme by Central Government.

All these are steps contemplated even before the UID was introduced and hence if these are religiously followed and proper enforcements in place, the pilferage of subsidies can be to a major extent tackled.

On August 13, 2010, Supreme Court bench of Justices Dalveer Bhandari and Deepak Verma told Additional Solicitor General Mohan Parasaran

appearing for the Centre to consider free distribution of food grain to the hungry poor of the country instead of allowing it to rot in Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns. The Court also made the observation that *"Mere schemes without any implementation are of no use. What is important is that the food must reach the hungry,"* Whereas the possibility of denial of food to the needy is more pregnant in the UID scheme which is glossed over.

The Bench also made a remark that *"More than 9 years ago (Aug 20, 2001), this court passed an order that the food grains which are over-flowing in the storage, especially of the FCI godowns and which are in abundance, should not be wasted by dumping into the sea or eaten by rats".*

There is still no improvement at all in this position. Whereas the Government will be spending huge amount of money on providing infrastructure, additional manpower and also training to the Fair price shops to adapt to the new technology suggested by UID.

This also contradicts the administrative reforms that was recommended by the Union Minister for Petroleum -Sri Veerappa Moily to the Government.

The bench also asked the Centre to ensure construction of big godowns in each state besides separate godowns in different districts and divisions within the states and expedite the computerization process of PDS system to check pilferage and corruption. UID shouldn't be mistaken to computerization as it is only a data collection process.

In another case, the Supreme Court, too, took notice of the rotting food grains and asked the Union Food Secretary to file an affidavit whether the Government was doing anything to distribute the food grains to the needy.

Reports say that almost 17.8 million tonnes of wheat and rice are stored under tarpaulins across India. Out of this about 10 million tonnes are at risk of rotting, which could end up costing the country around Rs 17,000 crore. In Punjab, 49,000 tonnes of the food grain is ready to be destroyed after being wasted through three monsoons. The amount of food grain wasted was 9.4 million tonnes in 2008, 16 million tonnes in 2009 and 17.8 million tonnes in 2010.

Supreme Court is already seized of the matter and it can direct the Commissioners to give their considered expert opinion to find out if the

real reason for pilferage or reaching the beneficiary is due to identity or otherwise.

At no point of time there has been any suggestion, comment or report stating that 'Identity' was an issue. Therefore arriving at this conclusion is rather very strange and obviously looks suspicious.

There has been no uniform measure of poverty in India. Planning Commission of India has accepted the Tendulkar Committee report which says that 33% of people in India live below the poverty line (BPL).

The Arjun Sengupta Report (from the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector), based on data between the period 1993-94 and 2004-05, states that 77% of Indians live on less than 20 a day

The N.C. Saxena Committee report states, on account of calorific intake apart from nominal income, that 50% of Indians live below the poverty line.

A study by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative using a Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) found that there were 650 million people (53.7% of population) living in poverty in India, of which 340 million people (28.6% of the population) were living in severe poverty, and that a further 198 million people (16.4% of the population) were vulnerable to poverty. 421 million of the poor are concentrated in eight North Indian and East Indian states of Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. Kerala has the lowest percentage of people below poverty line.

The definition of poverty in India has been called into question by the UN World Food Programme. In its report on global hunger index, it questioned the government of India's definition of poverty saying: The fact that calorie deprivation is increasing during a period when the proportion of rural population below the poverty line is said to be declining rapidly, highlights the increasing disconnect between official poverty estimates and calorie deprivation.

As per the 2001 census, 35.5% of Indian households availed of banking services, 35.1% owned a radio or transistor, 31.6% a television, 9.1% a phone, 43.7% a bicycle, 11.7% a scooter, motorcycle or a moped, and 2.5% a car, jeep or van; 34.5% of the households had none of these assets. According to Department of Telecommunications of India the phone density reached 73.34% by December 2012 and has an annual growth

decreased by -4.58%. These tallies with the fact that a family of four with an annual income of 137,000 could afford some of these luxury items.

Another Expert Committee headed by Sri C Rangarajan has been appointed in 2011 to go into the details of poverty.

Yet the figures of those who die of hunger are alarming.

- ☐ Hunger remains the No.1 cause of death in the world. Aids, Cancer etc. follow
- ☐ 1/3rd of the world's hungry live in India.
- ☐ 836 million Indians survive on less than Rs. 20 (less than 1/3-a-dollar) a day.
- ☐ Over 20 crore Indians will sleep hungry every night.
- ☐ 10 million people die every year of chronic hunger and hunger-related diseases. Only 8% are the victims of hunger caused by high-profile earthquakes, floods, droughts and wars.
- ☐ India has 212 million undernourished people.
- ☐ India was ranked 65th in a list of 79 countries where serious hunger and malnutrition persists, made by the International Food Policy Research Institute. With over 43 percent babies suffering malnutrition, on this count alone India is ranked below Ethiopia, Niger, Nepal, and Bangladesh.
- ☐ The number of hungry people in India is always more than the number of people below official poverty line (while around 37% of rural households were below the poverty line in 1993-94, 80% of households suffered under nutrition).
- ☐ 99% of the 1000 Adivasi households from 40 villages in the two states, who comprised the total sample, experienced chronic hunger (unable to get two square meals, or at least one square meal and one poor/partial meal, on even one day in the week prior to the survey). Almost as many (24.1 per cent) had lived in conditions of semi-starvation during the previous month.
- ☐ Over 7000 Indians die of hunger every day.
- ☐ Over 25 lakh Indians die of hunger every year.

These are socio-economic problems that need deeper understanding rather than proposing a technological solution. It may only complicate matters rather than resolve them.

UID & Government has not made any feasibility study on these aspects but has for strange reasons come to its own conclusions with a very complex proposition that will only confuse the illiterate masses and may even push them to much more penury and distress.

Number of BPL families is based on projection for the year 2000 based on the 1991 Census. So their figures are off by 8-10 crore. Inspite of Central Government persuading the States to adopt the 2011 population data.

Committee headed by justice Wadhwa to suggest reforms in the public distribution system confirms this pointing out that the population of India was projected at 99 crore in 2000 whereas in 2012 it is 122 crore.

Unfortunately, the issue of large scale diversion of food grains is also outside the ambit of the UID since it deals only with individuals that too largely covered under the scheme. If at all a miniscule population is left out there are simpler methods to bridge the gap rather than spending huge amount of money that will only burden the exchequer.

These statistics clearly prove that Government has misplaced priorities and wasting huge amount of public money on a scheme that has not been tested, verified or evaluated for its performance. Hence should be shelved.

8.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG):

8.5A The Central Government gives subsidies to all those who opt to use it as '*Domestic fuel*' irrespective of economic background. Therefore, majority of people have opted for this mode as it is convenient solely because of the aforesaid reason. The subsidy amount on each cylinder is around Rs. 73162/-. This has been reduced over a period of time and has been the most contentious issue. It is relevant to mention herein that the subsidy is allowed only for specified use in the kitchen as domestic fuel, it is not allowed even for other purpose like using it for geyser etc. Such Gas cylinders are supplied with 14.2 kgs each with proper colour coding. However, the Commercial cylinders are with 19.2 kgs specifications and has different markings and also easily identifiable. In order to take full advantage of the subsidy given by Government, the exploitation and diversion of

cooking fuel meant for domestic purpose to commercial use is rampant.

8.5B Food Civil Supplies Department (to which Consumer Affairs is also attached) has conducted raids and booked cases as part of the enforcement. It may be relevant to mention herein that the applicant herein as Managing Trustee of a leading Consumer Organisation- Grahak Shakti has also been instrumental in participating in such joint raids.

8.5C Therefore, the Oil Companies have to a great extent brought in checks and balances to reduce the pilferage to a great extent. After studying the pattern of use for a nuclear family of 2 Adults and 2 Children, the Oil Companies restricted booking of refills for each gas connection to 21 days however, they have also been liberal in granting exemptions in exceptional cases depending on written requests and records.

Every Consumer has a number and the cylinders are delivered to the door step. Each dealer has limited quota of customers and hence, it is also easily determinable as to the eligibility and can strictly be followed. However, in case the distributor or dealer issues bogus connection to ineligible persons, either in connivance or by default, there are still methods to check such pilferages. Again, UID (Aadhar) has no role to play in this process.

8.5D The Oil Companies in order to check such pilferages have taken stern measures like introducing a technologically feasible system of IVRS where in the distributor / dealer has no role in accepting or booking of refills with due exceptions. This system ensures that the customer is informed of booking, billing, and delivery through SMS on mobile. Therefore, to a large extent, the quota for each eligible family is met. However, diversion either with the connivance of the

member or misuse Viz: Using it for other purpose other than domestic as strictly determined, is definitely possible and once again UID (Aadhar) cannot prevent it.

8.5E After the Central Government restricted the supply of cylinders to each family to 9 per year, the pilferage /leakage should have been expected to be negligible. However, in order to check fraudulent diversion, proper enforcements and checks would only help and not the UID Scheme.

8.5F Further, if the Government plans to transfer the subsidy amount (Direct Bank Transfer-DBT) to each eligible consumer, then linking of bank accounts with the Consumer Number with a request to give their preferred bank account number is very much feasible and there is no need for another new process like UID (Aadhar), which only complicates matters rather than making it easier for Consumers. In view of the above, it is therefore submitted that spending huge amounts on an untested, non feasible, highly prohibitive and fancied scheme as the UIDUID (Aadhaar), will no way help or improve the situation.

9. From the facts stated hereinabove, it is evident that the usefulness of the UID Scheme is admittedly based assumptions and presumptions, which are neither proven nor tested besides the real purpose for implementing the said scheme being deliberately suppressed from the people of the country including the applicant herein. The respondents are now attempting to mislead much less, confuse this Hon'ble Court by suppressing material facts.

10. It is further submitted that the contention of the respondents that the poor people of our country are not able to take advantage of the welfare services on account of absence of UID is completely misplaced and misconceived. A glaring example of the same is that

when queried on number of fake ration cards detected using UID, the State of Karnataka, in its reply to an application made under Right to Information Act stated that several lakhs of "ineligible" ration cards were found without using UID or Aadhaar. The aforesaid example is self explanatory, particularly when a further question as to issue the ration cards to the aforementioned ineligible, the Government of Karnataka replied that the food inspectors did so. It is therefore respectfully submitted that it is not because of the lack of identity but the discretion vested in food inspectors to decide eligibility that is responsible for denied the poor of PDS welfare benefits.

11. That the present application is *bonafide* and in the interest of justice. The people of our country including the applicant herein shall suffer irreparable loss and injury, if the present application is not allowed much less, the applicant herein is not permitted by this Hon'ble Court to present his case.

PRAYER

In the circumstances, the applicant prays that this Hon'ble Court may be please to:

- a) allow the applicant to be impleaded as party respondents ~~in~~ in the present writ petition; and
- b) That a thorough court monitored comprehensive investigation into the whole gamut of issues be conducted by a court appointed committee that includes Consumer Organisations, Social scientist, etc.; and
- c) direct UIDAI to submit a 'Cost-Benefit' analysis of the total financial implications of the UID Scheme considering the amount already spent by the State Governments / Respective agencies and which may become redundant on implementation of UID; and
- d) direct comprehensive investigation/ enquiry by a committee

appointed by this Hon'ble Court, which may consist and include Consumer Organizations, Scientist etc. and which may headed by a retired Judge of this Hon'ble Court besides regular monitoring being done by this Hon'ble Court; and

e) grant liberty to the person(s) to withdraw from the said UID Scheme, any time after the said person(s) opted for the same under the genuine fear of being deprived of any eligibility or services on the basis of the claim of the respondents themselves that the UID Scheme is optional and not mandatory and further direct the respondents to ensure destruction of all data provided by the person(s) and necessary evidence be provided to the said person(s) to his satisfaction; and

f) pass any such further or other order(s), as this Hon'ble Court may deem fit and proper in the facts and circumstances of the present case.

AND FOR THIS ACT OF KINDNESS THE APPLICANT AS IN DUTY
BOUND SHALL EVER PRAY

Drawn & Filed By:

Amit Sharma

Advocate for the Applicant

New Delhi

Date: 10.02.2014

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

CIVIL APPELLATE JURISDICTION

I.A. No. OF 2014

IN

WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 829 OF 2013IN THE MATTER OF:

MR. S.G. VARNBATKERE & ANR.

PETITIONERS

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS

RESPONDENTS

AND IN THE MATTER OF:

SHRI SOMASEKHAR V.K

APPLICANT

AFFIDAVIT

I, Somasekhar V.K., Son of, aged about 59 years, R/o. RMV Clusters, Phase II, Block -3, Flat No. 102-103, RMV 2nd Stage, Devinagar, Lottegollahalli, Bengaluru-560094, Karnataka State, do hereby take oath and state as under:

1. That I am the applicant in the above application for impleadment and direction and as such I am conversant with the facts, records and circumstances of the case and am competent and authorised to swear this affidavit.
2. I have read and understood the application for impleadment and directions and say that the contents thereof are true to my knowledge.
3. That the Annexure enclosed with the aforesaid application is true copy of its respective original document.
4. That the contents of the aforesaid applications are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief, no part of it is false and no material has been concealed therefrom.

Verified at, on this the day of February, 2014.

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION

Verified at on the day of February, 2014 that the contents of the aforesaid affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

DEPONENT

ANNEXURE-A/1**Profile of Shri Somasekhar V.K**
Managing Trustee: Grahak Shakti

Shri Somasekhar V.K is the founder, Managing Trustee of Grahak Shakti – a non-profit, non-political voluntary Consumer Organization. It has completed 3 decades. He is also the Chief Promoter & Patron of *"Coordinated action of Consumer & Voluntary Organisation of Karnataka (A network of all NGO's)* One of the co-promoters of Citizen Action forum for Greater Bengaluru and also KRIA Katte-The right to information forum.

Professionally he is a Corporate Executive with 29 yrs experience including 16 yrs with TATA's and till recently he was the President(CEO-of 2Verticals-Exhibition & Card Divisions) of a Media Entertainment Company.

He is a triple graduate with a qualification in Law (LLB), Post Graduate diploma in Foreign Trade Management and Diploma in Journalism from Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan-Bangalore He has also completed the Master of Business Laws from the National Law School

He is an accredited journalist of Karnataka and also a Special Correspondent of a Monthly *"Spade A Spade"*. He used to write in the Indian Express on Consumer issues that appeared every

Wednesday. He has also contributed articles to Deccan Herald, Economist. He has also been interviewed on TV on '*Belagu*' in Doordarshan, "*Drishitkona*" and also Current Affairs programmes. He has also appeared on the popular '*Panchayat Katte programme*' hosted by the popular journalist Shri Ishwar Daitota several times. Mr. Somasekhar V.K hosted 6 episodes of '*Hello Geleyere*' on Chandana Channel every week on Thursdays, exclusively on Consumer issues. He used to writes a weekly column on Consumer theme in the Vijaya Times and also in the Monthly "*Issues & Concerns*". He is on the Editorial Board along with Shri M.V Kamath, Prof B .M Hegde (Ex Vice Chancellor of Manipal University) and other distinguished dignitaries. He is also the chief advisor of a fortnightly "*Tax payer's voice*" and Principal advisor to another Consumer Monthly in Kannada "*Balekedarara Hitharakshana Patrike*" brought out by a rural consumer organization. He is also on the editorial board of Animal Rights newsletter.

He is the Editor and publisher of the monthly magazine "*Grahak Chintan*". An active environmentalist, he is also the honorary Tree warden. He has given several guest lectures and has been a faculty in various seminars, symposiums and workshops. He is an Advisor to BESCOM for Consumer helpline & also Chairperson: BESCOM Consumer Participatory Council@

Grahak Shakti is represented in the Central , State & District Consumer Protection Council, State level Consumer Advisory Committee of Oil Companies for over 4 yrs, Member of the Central Health Task Force, Co-Chairperson of BMTc Consumer Advisory and facilitation Committee, Member of Commuters Comfort Task Force, State level advisory committee for Prevention of food adulteration Act, Treasurer of Electricity Consumer Network (ECON) Passport Coordination Committee, Zonal/Divisional Railway users Consultative Committee of South Western Railway Corporate member for 3 terms, All India Social welfare board, Advisory committee member of Voluntary Health Association of Karnataka.

Grahak Shakti had the exclusive privilege of being Conciliators (Judges) in the State Consumer Protection Commission organised Lok Adalat in which 4 members of the organisation participated along with the Presidents of Bangalore Urban Consumer Forums.

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ANNEXURE- A/2

nielsenwire

Bettering a Billion Lives, India's Unique ID System

November 24, 2010

The leader of India's unique identification system has identified four critical changes taking place across India that are the backdrop to his rollout of access to key services for hundreds of millions of people.

Chairman of the Unique Identification Authority of India, Nandan Nilekani, said over a third of India's 1.1 billion consumers had been largely overlooked in areas such as banking and social services. N

Speaking to business leaders gathered at The Nielsen Company's Consumer 360 event in New Delhi, Nilekani said this had come about in part because there had been no effective way of reaching India's poor.

"The poor remain a difficult to reach market. Their anonymity limits agencies from providing them services that are remotely available, and that could be accessed through a mobile phone. The absence of a universal, easy to verify identity system also prevents agencies from scaling towards national-level, more open systems where the poor can access services seamlessly, wherever they migrate.

"The services the poor can access as a result – the doors through which they can pass – are far fewer. They cannot easily open a bank account, possess insurance, or order services through a mobile phone," Nilekani told those gathered for his keynote speech at the conference.

"The (unique identification) number will create a much more open marketplace, where hundreds of millions of people who were shut out of services will now be able to access them." He said only about a quarter India's population had a bank account.

"The common man in India has long been a bystander, a spectator to the trends of consumption. With growth however, we've seen the Bottom of the Pyramid market take off – a class of the 'individually poor but the collectively rich', who now account for over one third of our consumption."

He went on to outline four key shifts taking place in India with regard to consumers:

A demographic disruption taking place in India with an expected 11 million new people joining the workforce every year for the next five years. "India is a young country in an ageing world."

Mass migration to cities. The urban population is expected to grow by 31 people every minute on average many years.

Low cost mobile phones mean all social sets have access to the same or similar content.

Indians are increasingly impatient with failing systems. As a consequence, service providers are responding more rapidly than ever.

Nilekani said these four broad trends heralded the rise of a new kind of consumer in India.

"The Indian consumer today, no matter their income class, is highly aspirational, mobile, comfortable with technologies such as mobile phones, and eager for choices in faster, more accessible services."

"This shift in attitudes is creating new urgencies for our services and infrastructure. And we are indeed seeing the emergence of solutions that respond to these forces," he said.

(For those who would like to hear from his own voice on video you may contact us.....)

India's Unique Opportunity

Piyush Mathur, President, Nielsen India Region

The unique identity number for India may ultimately be all about one thing: relevance. Understanding the habits, needs and desires of consumers on a national scale means individuals and their needs are placed front and center.

It means the voice of the consumer is heard with clarity and specificity in boardrooms across India and that secure, speedy transactions can take place in even the most remote parts of the country.

The benefits of the unique identity number are readily apparent when it comes to improving the access of the poor to health care and financial services. However, the benefits also extend to marketers.

The UID (Unique Identity) system will change the way we market to consumers. It will also change the way companies deliver goods and services.

At a basic level, UID will enable businesses to improve their traditional supply chains in support of consumers across the country but the big win comes with being able to identify emerging demand.

It's a very big deal in terms of satisfying the massive buying demands these new workers will make of retailers.

These changes mean we will use precision in our marketing that is devastatingly accurate. At the same time, we will be enabling dexterity in dealing with marketplace changes.

It's too early to tell, but at an individual level it is possible that we may gain much deeper insight into the purchase decisions of India's increasingly affluent and digitally connected consumers.

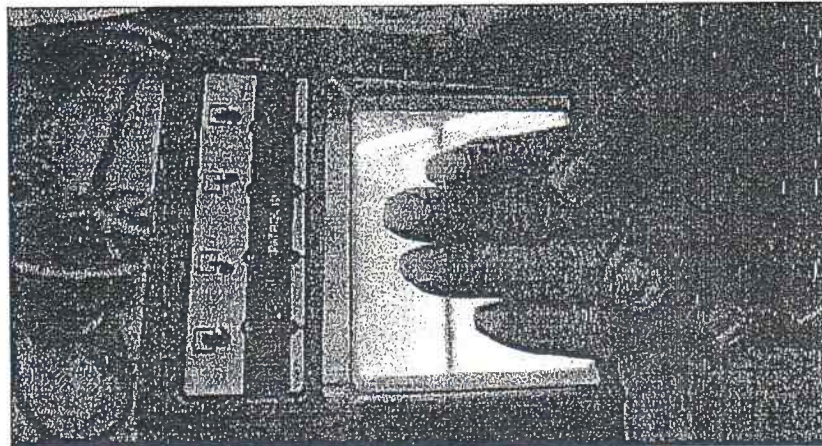
Demand has driven new products like shampoo sachets and low price vehicles but with more information around consumption habits, those types of products can be identified earlier and brought to market in lockstep with consumer needs.

That means manufacturers and retailers will waste less money on unnecessary product development, hone their distribution capabilities and anticipate consumer needs.

It also means media businesses will be able to deliver content to audiences on relevant platforms. That personalization and level of precision will make advertising more relevant than ever. It will also derive value for consumers in ways they don't currently enjoy.

Nasscom sights business opportunity in Aadhaar

Goutam Das Last Updated: October 29, 2013 | 00:00 IST



Nasscom on Tuesday announced an 'Aadhaar Diffusion Project', aimed at encouraging entrepreneurs on the platform.

Originally intended only to improve the quality of public services, the Aadhaar platform intends to offer business opportunities. IT's lobby body feels this could play a role in enabling the "Aadhaar economy" which means start-ups can start developing a range of applications on the platform, from healthcare to payment solutions.

Nasscom said it would encourage software developers to innovate on the platform by holding developer conferences, hackathons, app contests and bootcamps. It could also incubate such companies.

Chairman of UIDAI Nandan Nilekani likened Aadhaar to the Global Positioning System (GPS) - the United States government's satellite navigation system that is now available to everyone. "We want to see more apps for the common man. Smart people will come up with new use cases," he said, on the sidelines of the Nasscom Product Conclave in Bangalore.

UIDAI, Nasscom to build applications for Aadhar

ET Bureau Oct 30, 2013, 10.57AM IST

BANGALORE: Nandan Nilekani-led Unique Identification Authority is partnering with industry lobby Nasscom to nurture start-ups that build applications on its Aadhaar platform that has provided biometric based identity numbers to over 460 million Indians so far.



The project, termed Nasscom Diffusion aims to support start-ups developing software to power cashless transactions using Aadhaar as the financial address. *"I'm learning of lots and lots of cases that I would not even have thought of,"* said Nandan Nilekani, chairman of UIDAI, who said at least five start-ups presented innovative ways of using Aadhaar to during the Nasscom Product Council held in Bangalore on Tuesday.

Nasscom executives estimated that technology products built on Aadhaar had the potential to draw a billion customers. *"It's got a massive user base. It's growing faster than any other similar system in the world,"* said Ravi Gururaj, chairman of Nasscom Product Council, who said the project will focus on start-ups, academia and independent software vendors.

To hasten the process of innovation, the industry lobby plans to set up an advisory board and establish voluntary teams who can conduct events. Other start-up industry forums too are pitching in on the initiative. *"We are already in discussions with a few companies to develop apps on the Aadhaar platform,"* said Kanchan Kumar, executive director at the Mumbai chapter of TiE, a global network of entrepreneurs.

Entrepreneurs said this will help build a stronger ecosystem for technology start-ups in the country. Most of the applications likely to be developed are expected to come in the areas of financial inclusion, consumer retail and online payments.

Nasscom, UIDAI to push Aadhaar app development

Anirban Sen

TUE, OCT 29 2013. 10 44 PM IST

Nandan Nilekani says the Aadhaar Diffusion Project will create a tremendous opportunity for budding entrepreneurs to showcase innovation



The UIDAI has so far issued more than 460 million Aadhaar numbers across the country and Nandan Nilekani said it was on track to touch its target of 600 million citizens by 2014. Photo: Pradeep Gaur/Mint

Bangalore: Information Technology (IT) industry lobby Nasscom's software products council has jointly set up a project with the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) that will encourage entrepreneurs to develop software applications and services using Aadhaar as a platform.

Comparing the initiative with the Global Positioning System (GPS) that inspired a generation of entrepreneurs to build apps using GPS as a platform, UIDAI chairman and former Infosys Ltd chief executive Nandan Nilekani said the Aadhaar Diffusion Project would create a tremendous opportunity for budding entrepreneurs to showcase innovation.

"This will serve as an open platform and we would love to see more and more young people creating apps... using Aadhaar as the authentication platform or using Aadhaar as the KYC (know your customer)," Nilekani told reporters at a press conference.

As part of the programme, Nasscom is setting up a board of advisors consisting mostly of technology industry veterans, and also plans to host a number of events such as app development contests to encourage more entrepreneurs to showcase innovations.

"This is not going to be a resource-heavy initiative," said Ravi Gururaj, chairman of the Nasscom Product Council. "Initially some resources will go into the project, but in the long run this will be completely ecosystem driven."

Gururaj said the project would be open to any enterprise, large or small, but the aim was to build an ecosystem of developers—mostly from start-ups.

The UIDAI has so far issued more than 460 million Aadhaar numbers across the country and Nilekani said it was on track to touch its target of 600 million citizens by 2014.

UID will spur app and device development

TNN Jun 24, 2011, 04.35pm IST

BANGALORE: Manish Malik of Hazel Media, a company based in Noida, has developed Indian language support for low cost phones that can be used for applications developed around the government's Unique Identification (UID) project. "Given that the project is trying to reach millions of people, low cost phones and local language will be critical," Malik said.

Malik's solution was one of those that IT industry body Nasscom had chosen to display at a conference it had organized in Bangalore to highlight the opportunities that the UID project (called Aadhaar) is now creating.

Speaking at the event, UID chairman Nandan Nilekani called on developers to integrate the Aadhar platform in applications and develop software surrounding it. He said the backend infrastructure was in place, and the project was now entering the second phase where applications and devices were required.

The Aadhar platform intends to offer a unique identification for every citizen. But its utility extends beyond identification, as it will potentially enable citizens to gain greater access to public services and empower the marginalized to seek their rights.

Since the UIDAI implements an open-system, plug and play approach, entrepreneurs and start-ups can develop applications in numerous areas. Some of the applications of Aadhar is seen in areas such as food

distribution, financial inclusion, and know you customer services. Applications can even be developed for multiplexes or railway ticket checkers to verify the identities of those who have booked tickets online.

"Imagination is the limit as far as what applications could be built upon the Aadhar platform," Nilekani said. Nilekani added that UID would create for the first time in the country a national devices' infrastructure that is inter-operable. He said devices compliant with Aadhaar standards -- whether they are in bank branches or kirana stores or post offices or in schools or public health centres or anywhere -- would be inter-operable. This would allow access from one to the other.

The exhibition had several devices players showcasing a variety of fingerprint and biometric scanners. Govind Agrawal, founder of Anaxee, a company based in Indore that has developed scanners, said the kind of scanners required could be different for different purposes. Some are weatherproof and would be useful where these need to be kept in outdoor locations; some work well even if the fingers are wet or have oil on them. "We expect recruitment firms, construction companies and all kinds of others will use such devices to authenticate identities and provide services," Agrawal said.

Nilekani said one million Indian residents are expected to enroll daily for UID from October. The target is to enroll 600 million people in the next three and a half years. As of now close to 1 crore people have enrolled.

T/c